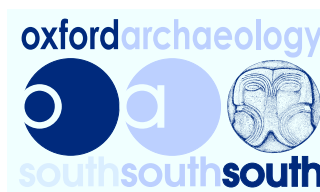


The Market Place Salisbury Wiltshire



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



October 2010

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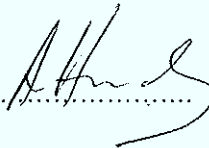
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Geotechnical Investigations, The Market Place, Salisbury, Wiltshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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SUMMARY

In October 2010, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical test pitting at The Market Place, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: SU 144 300). The work was commissioned by Martin Stockley Associates on behalf of Salisbury Vision in advance of proposed refurbishment of the area. The watching brief revealed extensive deposits of made ground, probably of a post-medieval date and a post-medieval east-west running drystone wall. These were overlain by a combination of tarmac and paved surfaces dating between the 19th and 20th centuries. No other significant archaeology was observed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 In October 2010 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief during geo-technical test pitting at the Market Place, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: SU 144 300). The work was commissioned by Martin Stockley Associates in advance of a proposal to refurbish the area. These works consisted of the excavation of eight test pits and the drilling of eight bore holes.
- 1.1.2 In view of the potential impact of these investigations and in order to determine the level of archaeological investigation during any further works, Claire King, the Assistant County Archaeologist requested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the period of test pitting.
- 1.1.3 OA produced a Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) showing how it would conduct a watching brief during this period of work (OA, 2010).

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The Market Place is located centrally within the city of Salisbury (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by Blue Boar Row, to the east by Queen's Street and to the south and west by retail premises and a civic building.
- 1.2.2 The Market Place is currently an open area surfaced using a mixture of York stone paving, brick paving and tarmac and is used for a combination of pedestrian access and carparking.
- 1.2.3 There is a slight general slope within the site running from south to north down to Blue Boar Row between 47.44 m AOD and 46.41 m AOD. The underlying geology is river terrace gravels overlying the Newhaven Chalk Formation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is a short history of the market place taken from *The Victoria County History of Wiltshire: Volume 6*.
- 1.3.2 The market in New Salisbury was probably first held near the early settlement by St. Thomas's Church, and an open space was no doubt left for it as the streets and buildings of the new city were laid out. In 1269 the Market Place was divided between the parish of St. Thomas and the new parish of St. Edmund. This may have been to ensure that a proportion of wealthy inhabitants, who probably lived near the Market Place, would support the new church. The place was probably larger than at present, for Oatmeal Row, Ox Row, Butcher Row, and Fish Row show every sign of being encroachments of permanent shops built to replace the temporary stalls of earlier times.
- 1.3.3 In the Middle Ages the sale of food seems to have taken place on the west and south sides. A corn market was held in the 14th and 15th centuries at the north-west corner of the Market Place near the end of Castle Street; it was called 'the place where corn is sold'. A cross which became known as the Cheese Cross or Milk Cross was built c. 1416 on the space between the present Market House and the corner of Minster Street, still called the Cheese Market. Sellers of cheese, milk, and fruit were then ordered to keep to this area. Until that time the fruit and vegetable market, as well as that for herbage and poultry, had been held further south in Minster Street and around the Poultry Cross. A cross existed here by 1307, and is frequently referred to as the Poultry Cross or the High Cross. The present hexagonal cross of stone is of the 15th century, but the top part was restored in medieval style in 1853. It replaced a single pillar carrying a sundial and ball which had been added when the cross was repaired in 1711.
- 1.3.4 Oatmeal Row takes its name from the market for oats and vegetables held near the Poultry Cross. Oatmeal Corner was mentioned in 1473–4. The two rows now called Butcher Row and Ox Row probably represent successive encroachments upon the Market Place. Butcher Row is mentioned in the early 14th century. In 1455 it consisted chiefly of holdings described as shops, but contained at least one house in which lived John Chippenham, first warden of the Butchers' Guild. Haskins's conjecture that the city butchers occupied more permanent structures in the Butcher Row, while out-of-town butchers had their stalls on the site of Ox Row, is plausible. He suggested that Ox Row did not consist of permanent buildings before the mid-16th century, and that the open space south of Butcher Row was the place behind the row where in the early 15th century the butchers were ordered to slaughter their beasts. To the east lay the 'fysschamels' where in 1314 some shops had been built and it was intended to build others. In 1427 it was ordered that stranger fishermen should have their stalls on the common trench behind those of the city fishermen. The buildings on the site of the shambles were called Fish Row by 1554. Near the fish shambles, and on the site of the present Guildhall, stood the bishop's Guildhall; it

was probably the hall built by Bishop's Simon of Ghent, who in 1314 granted a rent from a cellar under it to the dean and chapter. Many of the houses in Oatmeal Row, Ox Row, Butcher Row, and Fish Row date from the 16th century, though most have been much restored and altered. The best surviving group is the eastern part of Fish Row, a three-storied block with projecting upper floors, altered in the early 19th century by the insertion of sash windows and small iron balconies.

- 1.3.5 Commodities other than food were sold chiefly at the eastern end of the Market Place. In 1342 hemp and linen thread were sold opposite the corner of Wyneman Street (the modern Winchester Street), and in 1345 property in Carter Street was described as 'opposite the guildhall where wool is sold'.
- 1.3.6 In 1499 the assembly ordered that none were to tie ropes or hang cloths on the yarn market; this was no doubt the same as the stone cross opposite the corner house of Carter Street mentioned in 1525. In the later 16th century the tenant of the city weighbeam, which probably stood nearby, had to keep the walls of the yarn market in repair. Also at this side stood in 1455 'a corner tenement where coal is sold', probably the same as 'le colecorner' in Carter Street mentioned in 1431. In 1337 straw was sold near a house owned by Stephen Cheese called 'Chesecornere', which lay in Carter Street; nearby may have been 'a street called Chafcorner', mentioned in 1442. The modern Queen Street still contains several medieval buildings. No. 8 is a two-gabled timber-framed house traditionally associated with John a Port, merchant, and mayor six times between 1446 and 1469, who lived in a house opposite the market in 1455. It was well-restored in 1930 and was in 1960 used as a china shop. No. 9 is also medieval, though concealed by a later frontage. Next to no. 14 is a narrow courtyard surrounded by medieval and later buildings, including one with an external Jacobean oak staircase leading to a gallery formerly open. Used in the early-20th century as Turkish baths, and since converted to shops and offices, it was formerly the inn called 'The Plume of Feathers'.
- 1.3.7 In the streets around the Market Place stood rows of shops occupied by various trades. Ironmonger Row is said to have been near Oatmeal Row and Cordwainer Row was opposite the Poultry Cross. Wheeler Row and Smiths' Row are also mentioned but it is not certain where they lay; the former was perhaps part of Oatmeal Row, for as late as 1810 a house was described as being in the Wheeler Row otherwise Oatmeal Row. Cook's Row probably lay to the south-west of the Poultry Cross, for in 1469 several houses inhabited by cooks in 'Le Cookerowe' were described as being by the George Inn. Blue Boar Row, along the north side of the Market Place, took its name from the inn which stood from the 15th century, and probably earlier, on part of the site occupied in 1960 by the shop of Messrs. Style and Gerrish. This still includes at the back a timber-framed hall, to which an agreement to build a house 'within the Boor against the Market Place' in 1444 refers. The Blue Boar remained in use as an inn until the early 19th century. The stocks, pillory, and whipping post stood in the Market Place opposite Blue Boar Row in the 18th century. The pillory post was taken down and the stocks removed to the Wood Market in 1845. In 1887

lime trees were planted in the Market Place to commemorate Queen Victoria's golden jubilee, and a statue was erected there to Henry Fawcett (1833–84), the blind Postmaster-General who was born in Queen Street. Opposite the corner of Blue Boar Row and Castle Street, near where the early corn market was held, the Market House, now called the Corn Exchange, was built in 1859. It was connected by the full-gauge Salisbury Railway and Market House Railway with the South Western Railway at Fisherton, but the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of line is now used only to supply fuel to the adjacent electricity works.

- 1.3.8 South of the Corn Exchange, between the Cheese Market and St. Thomas's Church, stood the citizens' earliest Council House, first referred to in the early 15th century. It had a great door and an upper door, sometimes called the outer and inner doors, whose keys were held by the mayor and other responsible citizens. Upon the walls of the assembly room were stretched two painted linen cloths, one of which, a yard in depth, hung behind the bench on which the chamberlains sat. The building belonged to the city until the 18th century, when it was sold; in 1629 two of its upper rooms were used as a school. The erection of a new Council House 'in the best and most fitting place' was proposed in 1565, but work was not begun until 1580, and completed four years later, on a site at the other end of the Market Place 'where the great elm late stood'. This house, a timber-framed gabled building of three stories with open colonnades at the sides and a central turret, stood on the site of the present War Memorial. In 1685 the lower part was being used as a market house.
- 1.3.9 It was burnt down after the mayor's banquet in 1780; the city then found a benefactor in its Recorder, Jacob, Earl of Radnor (d. 1828), who offered to build a new Council House at his own expense and to his own design. After some dispute about the site, the bishop agreed to the demolition of his Guildhall and prison, and the present building was erected. It is of cream brick with stone dressing and vermiculated quoins, and was designed by Sir Robert Taylor, but 'executed with some alterations' after his death by his pupil William Pilkington. It was completed in 1795. It formerly had a Doric colonnade recessed between the wings on the north front; this was replaced by the present portico, probably in 1889, when another projecting portico was removed from the west side to make room for an extension to provide new cells. In 1896–7 further alterations were made, including the provision of a new court room. When the present Council House was bought in 1927, the name of the building was changed to the Town Hall, but local opposition led to the adoption of the present name, the Guildhall.
- 1.3.10 Near the first Council House, on the north side of St. Thomas's churchyard, stood the city workhouse in use before the establishment of the Crane Street workhouse in 1637. In 1647 it was leased out, but remained the property of the corporation until it was sold at the same time as the old Council House.

1.3.11 The archaeological and historical background of the vicinity of site has been described in some detail in an Environmental Assessment (Ove Arup, 1995) and will not be reproduced here.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive. Should remains be found to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.

2.1.2 To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains

2.1.3 To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.

2.1.4 To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

2.1.5 To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.

2.1.6 To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.

2.1.7 To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

2.1.8 To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.

2.1.9 To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.10 To provide information to determine a mitigation strategy during the proposed refurbishment of the area.

2.1.11 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The watching brief was conducted as a continuous archaeological presence during the hand excavation of a total of eight test pits and the examination of the bore hole logs.

2.2.2 A plan showing the location of the test pits was maintained at a scale of 1:100 (Fig. 2) and the sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All excavations and any recorded sections were photographed using digital photography and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was also made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OA Field Manual* (ed: D Wilkinson, 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Description of deposits

Test Pit 1

- 3.1.1 This was located adjacent to Oatmeal Row on the western edge of the Market Place (Fig. 2, Test pit 1; Fig. 3, Section 1) and measured 1 m square and was excavated to a depth of 1.1 m.
- 3.1.2 A layer of light grey-brown silty clay (7) was encountered at a depth of 1.05 m below the current ground level. This deposit contained quantities of sub-angular flint, brick and chalk flecking. Overlying this was a 0.4 m deep layer of dark brown sandy clay silt (6), which included a quantity of flint gravel and produced fragments of brick, tile, animal bone and oyster shell.
- 3.1.3 Sealing layer 6 was a 0.15 m thick layer of light grey-brown silty sand loam (5) which also produced sub-angular flints, brick and tile fragments. This was overlaid by a layer of light yellow-brown silty clay loam (4) measuring 0.16 m in depth.
- 3.1.4 A 0.04 m thick layer of tarmac (3) had been laid directly upon layer 4. This was sealed by a later deposit of crushed stone hardcore (2), 0.15 m deep, forming a base for the current carpark tarmac surface (1).

Test Pit 2

- 3.1.5 This was located approximately 12 m north of the centre of Ox Row (Fig. 2, Test Pit 2; Fig. 3, Section 2). It measured 1 m square and was excavated to a depth of 1.05 m.
- 3.1.6 A layer of light reddish-brown silty sand loam (24) was encountered at a depth of between 0.55 m and 0.65 m below the current ground level. This deposit produced quantities of animal bone and lesser amounts of oyster shell and brick fragments. Overlying this was a levelling layer of dark brown sandy loam (23), up to 0.3 m in depth. This deposit formed a bed for a Portland stone pavement (22). This had been constructed using slabs measuring approximately 0.45 m x 0.3 m and up to 0.15 m thick.
- 3.1.7 The slabs had been sealed by a later 0.23 m deep deposit of crushed stone hardcore (21) forming a bed for surface composed of York stone slabs (20), the current pavement surface fronting Ox Row.

Test Pit 3

- 3.1.8 This was located directly above the roof of one of the underground public conveniences. It measured 0.8 m square and was excavated to a depth of 0.16 m (Fig. 2, Test Pit 3).

3.1.9 The concrete slab roof of the Gentleman's convenience (31) was encountered at a depth of 0.16 m below the current carpark level. This was overlaid by a 0.16 m deep layer of tarmac (30), the current carpark surface.

3.1.10 Because of the shallow depth and simple stratigraphy no section was recorded.

Test Pit 4

3.1.11 This measured 3 m long by 0.35 m wide orientated north-south and was excavated to a depth of 1.03 m. It was located in the western edge of the pavement fronting Blue Boar Row (Fig. 2, Test Pit 4; Fig. 3, Section 4).

3.1.12 A layer of pale grey-brown silty clay (46) was encountered at a depth of 0.9 m below the current pavement level. This was overlain by a 0.18 m deep layer of pale yellow-brown clay silt (45), containing sub-angular flint, pebbles and brick and tile fragments. Overlying this was a 0.2 m deep layer of pale brown clay silt (44), this contained chalk flecking, abraded stone and brick and tile fragments. Sealing this layer was a 0.2 m deep layer of light grey-brown clay silt (43). This contained numerous fragments of sub-angular stone and flint together with many fragments of brick and tile. All these deposits probably represent levelling layers or made ground.

3.1.13 Layer 43 had been cut by two modern service trenches which had been backfilled using redeposited material. A thin skim of concrete, 0.05 m deep (42), had been laid across layer 43 and the service trenches. A 0.12 m deep layer of yellow-brown coarse sand (41) had been laid over the concrete forming a bed for the modern pavement formed using red brick paviors (40).

Test Pit 5

3.1.14 This also measured 3 m long by 0.35 m wide and was located in the pavement fronting Blue Boar Row to the north of the public conveniences (Fig. 2, Test Pit 5; Fig. 3, Section 5).

3.1.15 A layer of pale grey-brown silty clay (54) was encountered at a depth of 0.52 m below the current pavement level. This was overlain by a 0.16 m deep layer of pale yellow-brown clay silt (53), which contained sub-angular flint, pebbles and brick and tile fragments. This deposit was sealed by a 0.18 m deep layer of modern concrete mixed with crushed brick fragments (52). A 0.12 m deep bed of a weak yellow-brown sand and cement mix (51) had been laid above the concrete forming a base for the modern brick pavement, (50), a continuation of surface (40).

Test Pit 6

3.1.16 This was similar to Test Pits 4 and 5 and also measured 3 m long by 0.35 m wide. It was located in the eastern edge of the pavement fronting Blue Boar Row (Fig. 2, Test Pit 6; Fig. 3, Section 6).

- 3.1.17 A layer of light grey-brown silty clay (68) was encountered at a depth of 0.7 m below the current pavement level. This was cut by a 0.75 m wide, by 0.2 m deep trench (67) running east-west across the test pit parallel to Blue Boar Row. Built within this trench was a drystone constructed wall (66) using local limestone. The foundation of the wall consisted of a single course of large stones filling the width of the trench. A 0.45 m wide wall was constructed upon these foundations. Three courses of this wall survived for a height of 0.25 m.
- 3.1.18 Butting up to the wall and filling the foundation trench was a 0.18 m deep layer of grey-brown sandy silt clay (65), containing sub-angular flint, pebbles, bone, pottery and brick and tile fragments. Overlying layer 65 and running over the top of wall 66 was a 0.08 m deep band of pale yellow-brown sand and grit (64). This was overlain by a 0.16 m deep layer of light grey-brown clayey silt (63), this produced numerous animal bones, pottery, brick and tile fragments and two fragments of clay pipe stem.
- 3.1.19 Sealing layer 63 was a 0.12 m deep layer of modern concrete (62). This layer had been cut by a continuation of the two modern service trenches exposed in test pits 4 and 5 which had been backfilled using redeposited material. A thin bed of a weak sandy concrete, 0.05 m deep (61), had been laid across layer 62 and the service trenches. This formed a bed for the modern brick pavement (60), a continuation of surfaces 40 and 50.

Test Pit 7

- 3.1.20 This was located in the north-east corner of the market place. It measured 0.8 m square and was excavated to a depth of 0.98 m below the carpark surface (Fig. 2, Test Pit 7; Fig. 3, Section 7).
- 3.1.21 A layer of pale grey-brown silty clay (73) containing many fragments of animal bone was encountered at a depth of 0.6 m below the current carpark level. Overlying this was a 0.35 m deep layer of grey-brown silty clay (72), this contained charcoal flecking, sub-angular flints and brick and tile fragments. This was overlaid by a relatively clean 0.13 m deep deposit of orange-brown clayey gravel (71). The modern tarmac carpark surface (70) was laid directly on top of this deposit.

Test Pit 8

- 3.1.22 This was located on the south-eastern corner of the war memorial and measured 0.8 m square. It was excavated to a depth of 0.8 m below the level of the paving surrounding the war memorial (Fig. 2, Test Pit 8; Fig. 3, Section 8).
- 3.1.23 The layer of compacted chalk (87) was encountered at the base of the excavation. This was overlaid by a 0.32 m deep layer of light reddish-brown silty clay (86), containing charcoal flecking. This was overlaid by a 0.26 m deep layer of reddish-brown silty clay (85) containing sub-angular flints and charcoal flecking.

3.1.24 This was cut by a 0.3 m deep flat bottomed foundation trench for the war memorial (83). The base of this construction cut was filled by a 0.2 m deep layer of reddish-brown gravel (84), the base of the concrete foundation plinth of the memorial (82).

3.1.25 Overlying the concrete base and layer 85 elsewhere was a 0.15 m deep layer of weak yellow-brown concrete (81). This formed the bed for paving slabs surrounding the memorial (80).

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 Significant quantities of animal bone and brick and tile fragments were recovered from the majority of the test pits. Much smaller numbers of fragments of pottery were recovered from only two of the test pits (2 and 6). Fragments of clay pipe were only recovered from Test Pit 6. These artefacts were examined post-excavation and specialist reports prepared (see appendices 2 and 3).

3.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

3.3.1 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were observed during the course of the watching brief.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 From the examination of the stratigraphy observed within the test pit sections and from the assessment of the finds assemblages it is apparent that the depth of excavation within all the test pits was insufficient to expose archaeological deposits predating the foundation of the market place. Although a layer of compacted chalk was exposed within test pit 8 (Layer 87) it was felt that the presence of soil contamination within the deposit and with the absence of any buried soil horizon sealing it, that it represents a layer of redeposited natural chalk rather than undisturbed ground.

4.1.2 The artefacts for which a definitive date can be established (principally the pottery and the clay pipe) give a date range between the 16th and 19th centuries. The majority of the ceramic building material (roof tile) can only be provisionally dated as between the medieval and post-medieval periods which corresponds with the time line established from the pottery and clay pipe.

4.1.3 Large amounts of animal bone were recovered during the course of the investigation some of which displayed evidence of butchery. The largest sample of this material was observed within test pit 2 whose proximity to both Ox Row and Butcher Row may indicate the origin of this material.

4.1.4 The drystone wall observed within test pit 6 (wall 66) may represent a boundary wall running alongside Blue Boar Row, although the absence of any comparable structure within test pits 4 and 5 may indicate that it was only of limited extent. There is also

the possibility that it may represent the base of quasi-permanent shop or market stall encroaching on the market place. It is also possible that it represents civic landscaping such as a raised flower bed. Further work may be needed to establish its extent and function.

- 4.1.5 No evidence for any structure other than that noted within test pit 6 was observed during the course of the watching brief and it may be that the area has remained as open ground with temporary stalls being erected during market days, although the limited amount of excavation undertaken during this phase of work makes generalisation difficult.
- 4.1.6 The date range of material recovered appears to correspond with a spate of building activity along Oatmeal Row, Ox Row, Butcher Row and Fish Row in the 16th century when many of the standing structures were established (Crittall, E, 1962). The presence of fragments of brick and tile observed within many of the deposits may be the result of this activity.
- 4.1.7 The composition of the material recovered from the test pits (principally sub-angular flints, pebbles and clay silts) is suggestive of material obtained by dredging and may indicate that the material was brought in either to level the site or possibly to make good the general wear and tear of the market place. It is possible that a general refurbishment of the market place took place during the 16th-century and the ground level was raised.
- 4.1.8 The absence of any artefacts dating to the 19th century may indicate that the area was reduced prior to establishment of the current carpark and paved area surfaces.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Test Pit 1						
1	Surface	0.1 m	-	Modern tarmac carpark surface	-	C20th
2	Layer	0.15 m	-	Stone base for tarmac	-	C20th
3	Layer	0.04 m	-	Earlier carpark surface	-	C20th
4	Layer	0.16 m	-	Stone base for earlier tarmac surface	-	C20th
5	Layer	0.14 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	-	C19th/ 20th
6	Layer	0.45 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C18th/ C19th
7	Layer	0.6 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone, oyster shell	C18th/ C19th
Test Pit 2						
20	Surface	0.08 m	-	York stone slab pavement	-	C20th
21	Layer	0.35 m	-	Concrete base for 20	-	C20th
22	Surface	0.16 m	-	Portland stone slab pavement	-	C19th ?
23	Layer	0.22 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C16th/ C18th
24	Layer	> 0.35 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C16th/ C18th
Test Pit 3						
30	Surface	0.16 m	-	Modern tarmac carpark surface	-	C20th
31	Structure	-	-	Concrete roof of underground public convenience	-	C20th
Test Pit 4						
40	Surface	0.07 m	> 1 m	Brick pavement	Brick	C20th
41	Layer	0.12 m	> 1m	Sand bedding for bricks	-	C20th
42	Layer	0.05 m	-	Thin skim of concrete	Brick	C20th
43	Layer	0.2 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C19th/ C20th

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Test Pit 3						
44	Layer	0.2 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C19th/ C20th
45	Layer	0.18 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C18th/ C19th
46	Layer	> 0.1 m	-	Possible buried soil horizon ?	-	-
Test Pit 5						
50	Surface	0.07 m	> 1 m	Brick pavement	Brick	C20th
51	Layer	0.12 m	> 1m	Weak concrete bed for bricks	-	C20th
52	Layer	0.18 m	-	Mixed concrete and crushed brick	Brick	C20th
53	Layer	0.16 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	-	C18th/ C19th
54	Layer	> 0.3 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Bone	C18th/ C19th
Test Pit 6						
60	Surface	0.07 m	> 1 m	Brick pavement	Brick	C20th
61	Layer	0.12 m	> 1m	Weak concrete bed for bricks	-	C20th
62	Layer	0.12 m	-	Mixed concrete and crushed brick	Brick	C20th
63	Layer	0.16 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone, pot, clay pipe	C18th/ C19th
64	Layer	0.12 m	-	Demolition debris, possible surface	-	C18th/ C19th
65	Layer	0.18 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone, pot	C16th/ C18th
66	Structure	0.3 m	0.75 m	Truncated base of a drystone constructed east-west aligned base	-	C18th/ C19th
67	Cut	0.2 m	0.75 m	Foundation trench for wall 66	-	C18th/ C19th
68	Layer	> 0.12 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	-	C18th/ C19th
Test Pit 7						
70	Surface	0.1 m	-	Modern tarmac carpark surface	-	C20th

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Test Pit 7						
71	Layer	0.13 m	-	Clayey gravel base for tarmac	-	C20th
72	Layer	0.35 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C18th/ C19th
73	Layer	> 0.4 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	Brick, tile, bone	C18th/ C19th
Test Pit 8						
80	Surface	0.08 m	-	York stone slab pavement	-	C20th
81	Layer	0.15 m	-	Concrete base for 80	-	C20th
82	Structure	0.12 m	-	Concrete base for war memorial	-	C20th
83	Cut	0.12 m	> 2 m	Construction cut for war memorial	-	C20th
84	Fill	0.3 m	-	Gravel backfilling of 83	-	C20th
85	Layer	0.26 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	-	C18th/ C19th
86	Layer	0.32 m	-	Levelling layer/ made ground	-	C18th/ C19th
87	Layer	> 0.1 m	-	Possible natural chalk and gravel ?, clean redeposited material ?	-	-

APPENDIX 2 ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY AND CLAY PIPE ASSEMBELAGE

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

A total of 5 sherds of pottery weighing 142 g. were recovered from three contexts. This is all of post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the pottery assemblage

The five sherds probably derive from three separate domestic vessels, probably a dish base, a larger jar base (with handle) and a small jug/jar base. The larger jar base shows evidence of external sooting and the small jug/jar base shows internal use-wear. Apart from this the

sherds are in a fairly fresh condition. All three vessels appear to be in green-, or olive-glazed Surrey/Hampshire Border whiteware (c. 1550-1725), or a very good local copy of this ware. They probably date to the 17th or early 18th century rather than earlier. Products of this industry (and similar copies) are common finds in southern England. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
23	c1550-1725	1	16g	Green-glazed Border ware (BORDG). Flat base from dish. Int green glz
63	c1550-1725	3	101g	Possibly 1 vessel? Olive-glazed Border ware (BORDO) or local copy? 2 sherds from flat ?jar base with trace ext soot. 1 handle frag of oval/rod section thumbbed at base for attachment. All fairly fresh
65	c1550-1725	1	25g	Orange-buff sandy ware with cream ext surface and pitted light greenish-brown glaze int over bold throwing marks. Similar to Border ware but probably a local copy. Small jar/jug? Evidence of use-wear to inside
Total		5	142g	

The clay pipe

Just 2 pieces of clay pipe weighing 8 g. were recovered from Context (63). These have not been separately catalogued but are recorded here. They comprise two pieces of stem probably from the same pipe. The thickness of the stems, coupled with a slight external burnish and a wide stem bore (c. 3 mm.) suggests a dating of c. 1650-1740. The condition is fairly good. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 3 EVALUATION OF THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

by Ruth Shaffrey

Summary

The ceramic building material was scanned and notes made on the assemblage. Fabrics were not recorded in depth although they were considered.

Description

The material is all fragmentary and highly abraded and the assemblage contains a variety of fabrics all of which appear to be poorly mixed with frequent inclusions. Some of the tile is of a distinctly pale coloured fabric.

In most cases, it is not possible to assign function absolutely, although the majority of fragments are pieces of flat tile, probably roof tile of medieval date. One fragment of glazed probable ridge tile was retained. Fragments of modern brick were recovered from contexts 43 and 44.

Context	Number/ weight	Notes	Function	Likely date
6	5/192g	flat, some with mortar attached	roof	med/post-med
7	1/23g	flat	roof	med/post-med
23	1/92g	flat	roof	med/post-med
24	7/136g	flat	roof	med/post-med
43	3/89g	flat fragment	roof	med/post-med
43	2/140g	fragments	brick	modern
44	5/149g	flat fragment	roof	med/post-med
44	1/3g	chip		indeterminate
44	1/22g	fragment	brick	modern
45	1/4g	indeterminate frag		
45	1/178g	flat fragment	roof	med/post-med
54	1/16g	fragment, glazed	ridge	post-medieval, poss medieval
63	2/88g	flat	roof	med/post-med
72	1/178g	fragment, 60mm thick	brick	post-medieval
72	6/121g	flat	roof	med/post-med
73	1/33g	corner fragment	peg tile, roof	med/post-med
73	10/213g	flat tile	roof	med/post-med

APPENDIX 4 ANIMAL BONE

Identified by Lena Strid

Animal bone was observed within the majority of the contexts exposed during the course of the watching brief. The presence and frequency of the material was noted on the individual context record but only a representative sample was retained for examination.

Context	Description
6	1 fragment sheep/goat, 11g
7	2 fragments large mammal, 55g
23	1 fragment large mammal, 11g
24	2 fragments cattle skull, 35g
43	3 fragments sheep/goat, 43g
44	3 fragments sheep/goat, 18g
54	3 fragments sheep/goat, 19g
63	4 fragments cattle and sheep/goat, 110g
65	5 fragments cattle, 128g
73	13 fragments cattle, sheep/goat and large mammal, 428g. Chop mark on cattle pelvis and butchered large mammal rib.

Animal bone was retained from 10 contexts. Of the retained material only two fragments from context 73 display any evidence of butchery. The assemblage does not require any further work.

APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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OAU, 1992 *Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson)

APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Market Place, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Site code: SAMP 10

Grid reference: SU 144 300

Type of watching brief: Hand excavation of 8 test pits.

Date and duration of project: 13th and 14th October 2010, two days on site

Area of site: c6,400 m²

Summary of results: The watching brief revealed extensive deposits of made ground, of a late medieval/ post-medieval date and a late medieval/post-medieval east-west running drystone wall. These were overlain by a combination of tarmac and paved surfaces dating between the 19th- and 20th-centuries. No other significant archaeology was observed.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Salisbury and Wiltshire County Museums Service in due course.



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Figure 1: Site location

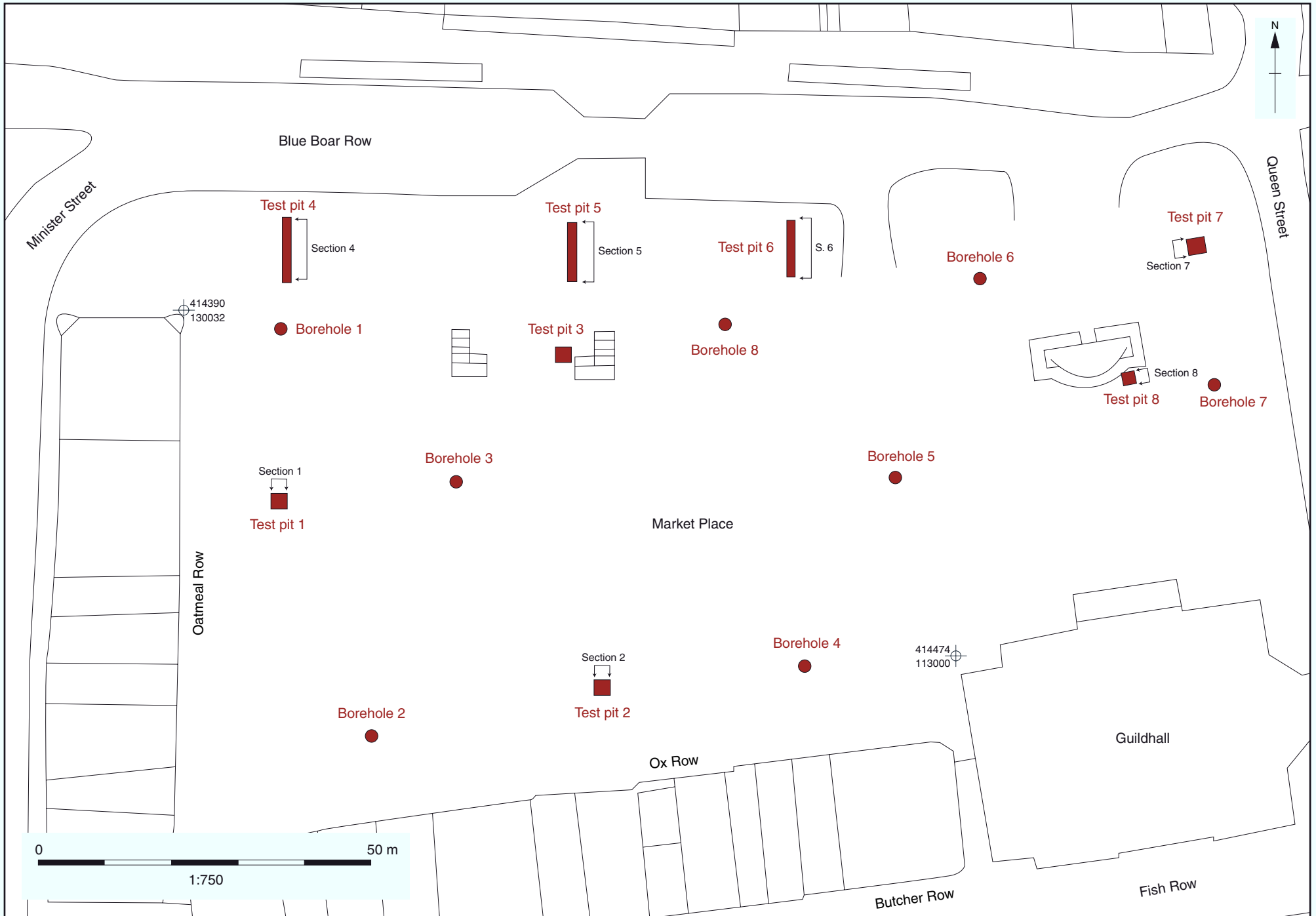


Figure 2: Site plan

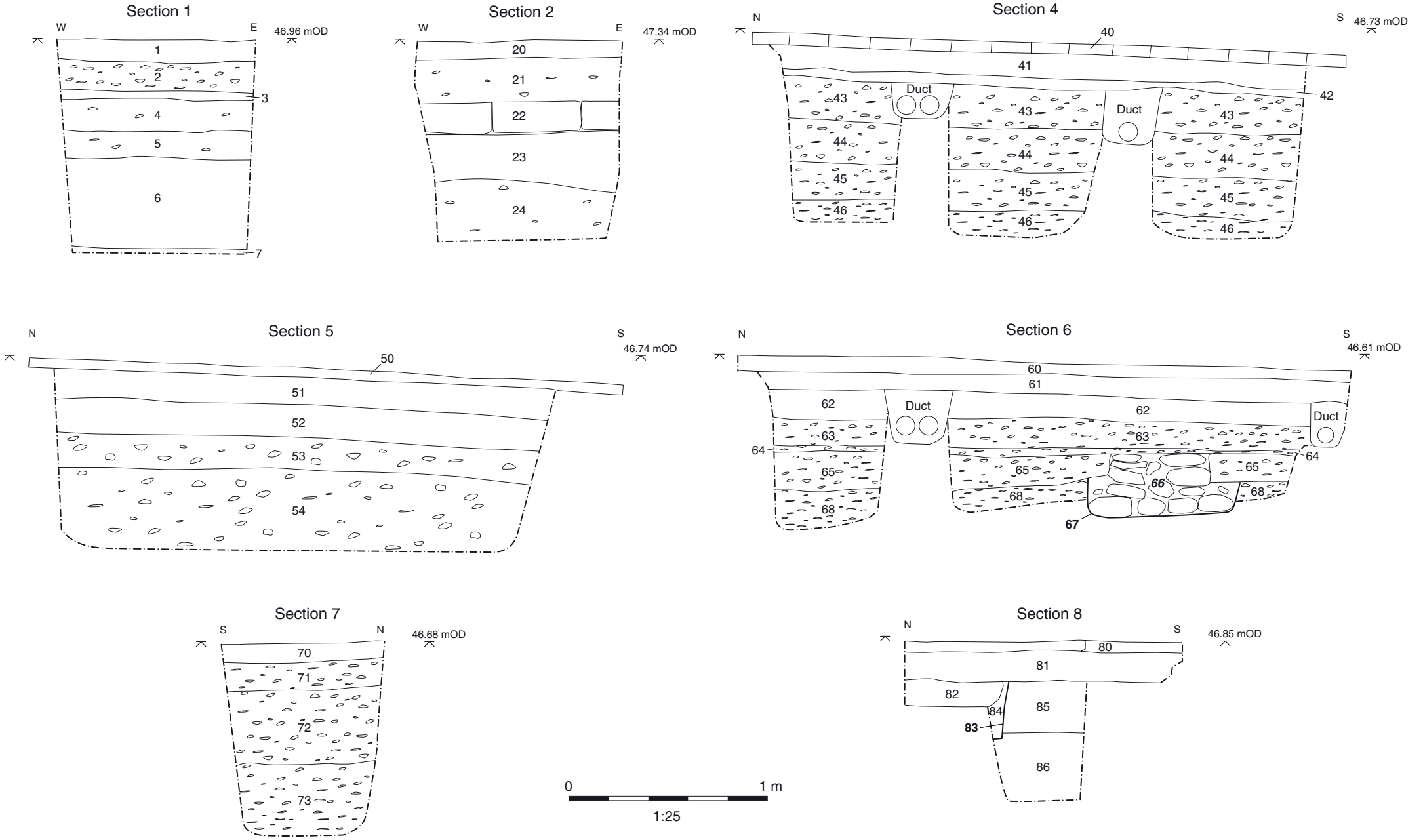


Figure 3: Sections



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